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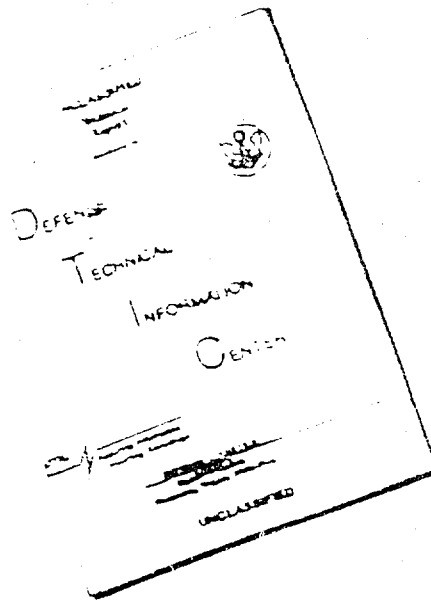
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28 Feb 1981, DoDD 5200.10; OAG D/A ltr, 29 Apr 1980	

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

IN REPLY REFER TO

AGAM-P (M) (26 Mar 69) FOR OT UT 691251

31 March 1969

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, US
Army, Vietnam, Period Ending 31 January 1969 (U)

SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. Subject report is forwarded for review and evaluation in accordance with paragraph 5b, AR 525-15. Evaluations and corrective actions should be reported to ACSFOR OT UT, Operational Reports Branch, within 90 days of receipt of covering letter.
2. Information contained in this report is provided to insure appropriate benefits in the future from lessons learned during current operations and may be adapted for use in developing training material.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

Kenneth G. Wickham
KENNETH G. WICKHAM
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

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as

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM
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13 FEB 69

AVHGC-DST

**SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)**

**THRU: Commander in Chief
United States Army, Pacific
ATTN: GPOP-DT
APO 96558**

**TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development
Department of the Army
Washington, D. C. 20310**

1. Section 1, Operations: Significant Activities.

a. (U) COMMAND.

(1) Commanders.

CG, USARV

1 Nov 68 - 31 Jan 69

GEN Creighton W. Abrams

DCG, USARV

1 Nov 68 - 31 Jan 69

LTG Frank T. Mildren

CG, Engineer Troops, Vietnam (Provisional)

1 Nov 68 - 31 Jan 69

MG David S. Parker

691251
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Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
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CG, US Army Engineer Construction Agency,
Vietnam

1 Nov 68 - 17 Nov 68

COL Robert B. Burlin

17 Nov 68 - 31 Jan 69

BG E. P. Yates

(2) Distinguished Visitor Summary. During the reporting period,
61 parties of distinguished visitors visited this headquarters.

SIGNIFICANT VISITORS TO USARV

PERIOD: 1 November 1968 - 31 January 1969

NAME/DATE

POSITION

BG Warner E. Newby, USAF
7 November 1968

Dep Dir for Log, OJCS

Mr. George A. Passela (GS-16)
7 - 14 November 1968

Sp Asst for Readiness to the
ACofS, C-E DA

MG Kenneth J. Hodson
7 - 13 November 1968

Judge Advocate General US
Army

Mr. J. Donald Rauth
8 November 1968

President of the Aerospace
Gp, Martin Marietta Corp

Mr. Vincent P. Huggard
9 - 13 November 1968

Dep Asst Sec of Army,
(I&L)

MG Henry A. Miley, Jr.
9 - 13 November 1968

ADCSLOG, (P&B)

BG William J. Durrenberger
10 - 13 November 1968

G4 USARPAC

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**SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)**

**HON Thomas D. Morris
12 - 13 November 1968**

Asst Sec of Def, (I&L)

**HON Robert A. Brooks
12 - 13 November 1968**

Asst Sec of Army, (I&L)

**HON Robert C. Moot
12 - 13 November 1968**

Asst Sec of Def, (Compt)

**Mr. Paul A. Riley
12 - 13 November 1968**

Dep Asst Sec of Def, (I&L)

**MG John J. Hayes
12 - 13 November 1968**

ADCSLOG, (S&M), DA

**Mr. Joseph C. Zengerle
12 - 13 November 1968**

Ofc Asst Sec of Army, (I&L)

**BG John D. McLaughlin
12 - 13 November 1968**

CINCPAC Rep

**BG Chester H. Johnson
12 - 13 November 1968**

ACofS, G4, 8th USA

**BG Maurice J. Halper
12 - 13 November 1968**

Compt, USARPAC

**BG Warner E. Newby, USAF
12 - 13 November 1968**

Dep Dir for Log, OJCS

**HON David E. McGiffert
12 - 19 November 1968**

Under Sec of the Army

**BG Henry C. Schrader
13 - 15 November 1968**

**Dir of Mgt Info Sys Dir,
OCofS, USA**

**MG Harris W. Hollis
16 - 21 November 1968**

DCG (Designate), I F FORCEV

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Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)**

**LTG Michael S. Davison
17 - 18 November 1968**

DCINCUSARPAC

**Mr. L. James Binder
18 November - 14 December 1968**

Editor of Army Magazine

**HON Joseph M. McDade
19 November 1968**

**R-Penn, House of
Representatives**

**RADM Draper L. Kauffman, USN
21 November 1968**

**Cmdr Naval Forces,
Philippines**

**MG Donn R. Pepke
23 - 30 November 1968**

CG (Designate), 4th Inf Div

**Dr. N. F. Wikner (GS-18E)
1 December 1968**

**Science Advisor (Designate)
to MACV**

**BG Charles W. Ryder, Jr.
2 - 7 December 1968**

ACofS, G1, USARPAC

**COL Anna Mae Hays
2 - 16 December 1968**

**Chief, Army Nurse Corps,
Ofc Surgeon General, DA**

**MG Francis S. Greenlief
7 - 10 December 1968**

Dep Chief, NGB

**MG Walter M. Higgins, Jr.
18 - 22 December 1968**

CofS, 8th USA

**BG John A. B. Dillard, Jr.
18 - 22 December 1968**

Engr, UNC/USFK/8th USA

**GEN James K. Woolnough
21 - 29 December 1968**

CG, USCONARC

AVHGC-DST

**SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)**

**Dr. William F. Graham
24 December 1968**

**Pres of the Billy Graham
Evangelistic Association**

**Archbishop Terence J. Cooke, D.D.
25 December 1968**

**Archbishop of New York and
Military Vicar of the Armed
Forces**

**BG John G. Wheelock, III
6 January 1969**

**Dep ACofS Operations, HQ
MACV**

**LTG Edgar C. Doleman, (Ret)
6 - 13 January 1969**

Dir COMSEA Study Gp

**LTG Michael S. Davison
9 - 13 January 1969**

DCINCUSARPAC

**MG Alfred C. M. Harrison
14 - 17 January 1969**

AG Alabama, NG

**MG John S. Anderson
14 - 17 January 1969**

AG Indiana, NG

**MG Larry C. Dawson
14 - 17 January 1969**

AG Kentucky, NG

**Mr. George Saunders (GS-17)
17 January 1969**

**Asst Commissioner Federal
Supply Services, GSA**

**Mr. Lewis C. Tuttle (GS-16)
16 January 1969**

**Asst Commissioner Property
Mgmt and Disposal Services,
GSA**

**Mr. Leon Sonders (GS-16)
16 January 1969**

**Officer in Charge, USAID
Excess Property, Japan**

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Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

BG Donald D. Blackburn
15 - 25 January 1969

Dir of Plans and Programs,
OCDR

BG C. J. LeVan
15 - 25 January 1969

Dir of Air Defense, ACSFOR

LTG Ferdinand J. Chesarek
22 - 29 January 1969

Asst Vice CofS, USA

LTG Albert O. Connor
22 - 27 January 1969

DCSPER, DA

Mr. Gerald B. Russell
22 - 29 January 1969

Dep Asst Sec of Army, (I&L)

Mr. Richard L. Saintsing
22 - 29 January 1969

Dep Asst Sec of Army, (FM)

BG Theodore Antonelli
22 - 29 January 1969

Chairman, T-Day Steering
Gp for AMC

BG Jack C. Fuson
22 - 29 January 1969

Spec Asst, ODCSLOG, DA

BG George C. Fogle
24 - 31 January 1969

ACofS, G3, 8th USA

BG Anthony T. Shtogren, USAF
25 January 1969

Dep Dir, J6, JCS

BG Richard N. Cordell, USAF
25 January 1969

CINCPAC, J6

MG Francis B. McSwiney
26 - 29 January 1969

AG New Hampshire, NG

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

MG Leonard Holland
26 - 29 January 1969

AG Rhode Island, NG

MG George B. Bennett
26 - 29 January 1969

AG Idaho, NG

MG Reginald M. Cram
26 - 29 January 1969

AG Vermont, NG

BG Richard T. Dunn
26 - 29 January 1969

CG, Emergency Operations
Headquarters, State of Illinois

BG George A. Godding
28 January 1969

Chief, USA Security Agency,
Pacific

BG Frederick A. Schaefer, III
28 - 29 January 1969

ADC, 4th Inf Div

b. (C) PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, MORALE AND
DISCIPLINE.

(1) (C) Military Personnel Management.

(a) (C) Strength Ceiling. After several months of significant shortfall in the arrival of replacements below the monthly DA fill objectives, on 31 December the Army operating strength in RVN was 358,011, some 7600 below the DOD Program Six ceiling, when patients and TDY personnel were added. Several command messages had warned DA of the dangers of a continued shortfall in connection with the possible TET offensive in mid-February. As a result, DCSPER and OPO acted to increase the January and February input. This surge in replacement arrival caused forecasts to predict that the Army ceiling might be temporarily exceeded in February; for this reason, actions were taken in late January to accelerate rotation losses in the first weeks of February.

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AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(b) (U) Infusion Policy. A new infusion policy, approved on 29 January 1969, was designed to permit infusion to be accomplished more gradually over a unit's first nine months in-country rather than by the end of the sixth month as required by the old policy. Intermediate goals were established for control purposes so that sudden infusion, resulting in the creation of other rotational humps, does not occur. Other policy revisions included an upgrading of the quality criteria on reassignment of personnel as a result of infusion, and a restriction on reassignment of personnel with less than 90 days retainability. Infusion from the replacement stream was given greater emphasis during the quarter.

(2) (U) Civilian Personnel Management.

(a) (U) Utilization of USARV Employees as Kit Carson Scouts. A program of employing reliable and aggressive Chieu Hoi returnees under USARV funding to accompany tactical forces on military operations was initiated. A total of 1932 Vietnamese employee manpower spaces were diverted to the "Kit Carson Scout" program from DA authorizations for this command. Kit Carson Scouts are currently authorized in numbers from 50 to 330 in 12 tactical organizations of USARV and one MACV Advisory Team. The monthly wage rate for these employees has been established at 5000 piasters for scouts and 10,000 piasters for scout leaders.

(b) (U) Interagency Civilian Personnel Servicing Agreement. On 21 November 1968, an interagency civilian personnel servicing agreement was effected with the Commander, Naval Support Activity, Da Nang (NAVSUPACT, Da Nang) to provide complete civilian personnel services to Army activities in I Corps Tactical Zone (CTZ). In accordance with this agreement, the Industrial Relations Officer, NAVSUPACT, Da Nang, was designated to serve as an area civilian personnel officer to the Civilian Personnel Director, USARV, and will provide a complete personnel program for all USARV elements employing Vietnamese civilian personnel in the I CTZ.

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(c) (U) Personnel Services Provided for Vietnamese Employees.

The Civilian Personnel Director assumed the responsibility of providing complete civilian personnel servicing for Vietnamese employees assigned to MACCORDS. This servicing was previously provided by US Agency for International Development. This additional servicing requirement involved approximately 4274 employees, including 900 direct hire employees, 274 contracted employees, and 3000 daily hire employees. These employees were geographically dispersed throughout the II, III, and IV Corps Tactical Zones. The contract and daily hire employees were converted to direct hire employees and assigned positions with title and pay compatible with other direct hire employees of the US Forces in Vietnam.

(d) (U) Labor Unrest Among Vietnamese Direct Hire Employees.

Ninety-five direct hire Vietnamese employees (cargo checkers) engaged in a work stoppage on 14 - 15 January 1969 in Saigon. This effort was intended to reinforce the CVT Dock Workers Union efforts to obtain continued employment for 20-30 contractor-utilized cargo checkers who were declared surplus due to a reduced workload. The direct hire employees returned to work on 16 January 1969, after discussions with the Secretary General, Gia Dinh Allied Workers Council, resolved the issue.

(e) (U) General Wage Increase for Vietnamese Employees. New wage schedules for Vietnamese employees were placed in effect on 26 January 1969. These new schedules also established maximum hourly rates of pay for daily hire employees paid from Assistance-in-Kind funds. Maximum wage for daily hire is now 16 piasters per hour; on 4 May 1969, the rate will increase to 18 piasters per hour.

(3) (U) Morale and Personal Services.

(a) (U) Chaplain Activities. There was an 8.7 percent decrease in total personnel receiving character guidance instruction from the previous quarter. Attendance at religious services increased by 4

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

representatives from the USARV Surgeon's Office, 44th Medical Brigade, and the 32d Medical Depot, the results of which assisted this command in developing a more effective medical maintenance program. To initiate the command medical maintenance program, a medical maintenance bulletin was published in December, which provided medical units with specific maintenance procedures for selected items of medical equipment. This bulletin is now published monthly.

(b) (U) The Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP) and the Civilian War Casualty Program (CWCP). In December 1968, changes in policies and procedures for USARV programs were initiated to eliminate duplication and needless expenditure of resources. A command message was dispatched to the field revising and refining procedures. Of significance are those portions which established a single coordinating channel, reduction of three reports to one, and the treatment of all disabilities in the CWCP.

(c) (U) MUST Hospitals. During October and November, the four Army Mobile Unit Surgical Transportable (MUST) Hospitals were inventoried by a special USARV team. The purpose of this inventory was to establish accountability for MUST equipment and obtain an accurate density of equipment peculiar to MUST in this command. In November, an additional MUST Hospital was requisitioned from CONUS for the 2d Surgical Hospital to be located at Lai Khe. Obtaining vital repair parts for MUST Utility Packs continued to be a major problem.

(d) (U) Optical Sections. The combat divisions' optical sections became operational during this period. Except for the 9th Infantry Division, optical sections began fabricating single vision spectacles. Prescriptions for sun glasses and multifocal spectacles are still being forwarded to the 32d Medical Depot for fabrication. The optical laboratory of the 32d Medical Depot was not capable of fabricating multifocal spectacles during this period due to the nonavailability of air-conditioning for the fabrication laboratory at Cam Ranh Bay. Air-conditioning was programmed for installation in January.

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AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(e) (U) 1 Cubic Foot Blood Refrigerators. Twenty prototypes were received in October by this command for field testing. Plans were developed to distribute them to isolated fire bases and battalion aid stations in four combat divisions. A protocol accompanied each unit and a maintenance inspection was conducted periodically to determine the adequacy of the item. One unit was kept at the 32d Medical Depot to evaluate its operation under a controlled environment.

(f) (U) Individual First Aid Kits. In November, 40 experimental individual first aid kits were received from OTSG for field testing. Of these, 20 were distributed to the 1st and 9th Infantry Divisions respectively. Results of the field test indicated that the item was inadequate for its intended purpose.

c. (C) INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) (U) As a part of the continuing overall G2 effort to improve the dissemination and exchange of intelligence information and techniques throughout units assigned to USARV, the second quarterly issue of Combat Intelligence Lessons (CIL) was published on 1 December 1968. Distribution of the publication was increased to meet addressee demands for additional copies.

(2) (U) On 30 December 1968, USARV comments on the TACSIV II evaluation report were forwarded to MACV.

(3) (U) On 1 January 1969, the Weekly Combat Intelligence and Security Review (WCI&SR) was changed to the Monthly Intelligence Review (MIR). Distribution of this periodic combat intelligence summary was increased to over 900 copies, with the White House and the Defense Intelligence Agency as two of its addressees.

(4) (C) The following special studies, projects and fact sheets were completed during the reporting period:

November	Intelligence portion of narrative for DCG, USARV presentation, Army Commanders Conference at DA.
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SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

November	Study, summary of intelligence operations, CY 1968.
November	Prisoners of War, percentages of NVA and VC.
December	Disposition of enemy weapons captured in SVN, CY 1968.
January	Prisoner of war matters.
January	Enemy reaction to FAC and air strikes.

d. (C) PLANS, OPERATIONS AND TRAINING.

(1) (C) Royal Thai Army Volunteer Force (RTAVF). During the period 22 July - 5 August 1968, the first increment (one infantry brigade with command and support personnel) of RTAVF arrived in Vietnam. The second increment began arriving on 30 January 1969, with a scheduled completion date of 14 February 1969. Once fully deployed, the RTAVF will have a total strength of 11,266 (including a 5 percent overstrength). One increment is scheduled to rotate every six months maintaining full force strength at all times in RVN. RTAVF was under the operational control of the CG, II FFORCEV, while administrative/logistical support was provided by USARV.

(2) (U) USARV Reg 700-2. Control of Radioactive Sources.

(a) The revised USARV Reg 700-2 was published on 8 January 1969. This regulation tasked the 1st Logistical Command to establish and operate a command radioactive materiel control point, with responsibility to track radioactive sources within USARV. The semiannual Radioisotope Inventory and Leak Test Report (RCS AMC-192) will be conducted in June and December.

(b) Commanders who have radioactive sources under their control were required to establish effective radiation protection programs and to appoint Radiological Protection Officers (RPO) to supervise these programs.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(3) (C) Chemical Conference.

(a) On 27 January 1969, HQ USARV sponsored a conference of key chemical officers and other staff officers. Representatives from MACV, III MAF, and USARV Commands attended. The purpose of the conference was to exchange ideas in promoting better understanding of the employment of Chemical Corps items of equipment and munitions in support of combat operations.

(b) Use of chemical munitions (bulk CS, XM15 CS Canister Cluster and E8 CS Launcher) in support of combat operations increased concurrently with the development of employment concepts and techniques; however, inadequate quantities of various other munitions (4.2" CS Cartridge, 40mm CS Cartridge and 105mm CS Cartridge) continued to limit the scope of riot control agent employment.

(c) Airborne personnel detectors (people sniffers) were widely used by units to confirm intelligence reports; normal procedure was for the sniffer ship to locate and mark the target which was then engaged by attack helicopter and/or artillery.

(4) (U) Headquarters USARV MTDA. This headquarters was surveyed by USARPAC in January 1968, and an implementing MTDA was submitted in June 1968; DA approved it on 27 November 1968. The approved printed document has not been received from USARPAC, but is expected in February 1969.

(5) (U) GOCO TDA. TDA documentation of government-owned contractor-operated (GOCO) equipment furnished by contractors was begun. Previously, this equipment was provided by schedule "B" to the contract. TDA's for 16 contracts are currently in the development and approval stage; completion of these is scheduled for May 1969.

(6) (U) Base Camp TDA. Concept approval for augmentation to one armored cavalry regiment, four separate brigades and seven

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AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

divisional units was given by the Deputy Commanding General on 10 December 1968. This program envisioned submission of a standardized minimum essential augmentation at a total cost of approximately 6.6 million dollars. Submission of the 12 TDA's is scheduled from March to September 1969.

(7) (U) DA Directed Standardization Program.

(a) Implementation of Phase II Standardization for designated USARV combat, combat support and combat service support units neared completion during the reporting period. Authority to reorganize the remaining Phase II units under standardized MTOE is expected during 3d Quarter FY69.

(b) MTOE documentation for USARV COSTAR units included in Phase III Standardization continued during the reporting period. The remaining documentation for this phase of standardization will be submitted during February 1969. Tentative planning calls for implementation of Phase III to commence during the 3d Quarter FY69.

(c) An update of Phase I standardized MTOE documentation for USARV combat battalions began in January 1969, and will continue during the 3d Quarter FY69. This update will give USARV combat battalions an opportunity to recommend organizational changes for both personnel and equipment based on the experience gained from operating under standardized MTOE. Revisions in personnel authorization will be accomplished by trade-off within the same MTOE and there will be no unit strength increases.

(8) (U) Reorganization of the Americal and 101st Airborne Division (Ambl).

(a) Reorganization of the Americal Division began on 15 December 1968, to standardize the subordinate units of the division and provide it the same configuration as other infantry divisions in Vietnam. The reorganization is divided in three phases.

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

Phase I, currently in process, is primarily concerned with preparation. Phase II, to commence on 1 February 1969, is the reorganization phase. Phase III commences in March and will be the final review and adjustment phase.

(b) Phase II of the 101st Airborne Division conversion plan commenced in December 1968. The conversion of the division to an airmobile configuration is progressing on schedule with completion expected in March 1969.

(9) (U) Civilianization. After seven months of implementation, the USARV Civilianization Program is progressing as scheduled. The USARV quota of 9595 military spaces is being withdrawn from the force structure in monthly increments phased through May 1969. As of the end of the 2d Quarter FY69, 5015 local nationals were hired in support of the program and requisitioning authority for 5950 military spaces was withdrawn by the USARV AG.

(10) (U) ENSURE Program. During the reporting period, 16 ENSURE requests were submitted to DA for new or improved equipment. Significant ENSURE actions during the period were:

(a) The evaluation of 20 Floating Landing Zone Markers was completed on 21 October 1968. The evaluation report was forwarded to USARPAC on 5 December 1968 (ENSURE 92).

(b) Twenty-one UH-1 Night Flying Control Systems (formation lights) were returned to CONUS for installation on aircraft prior to delivery to RVN. A message was sent to DA recommending that the remaining three light sets be returned to CONUS for installation on FLIR aircraft that are to be sent to RVN (ENSURE 105).

(c) The evaluation of the Manpack Position Locator was completed and the report of evaluation forwarded to USARPAC on 7 November 1968 (ENSURE 109).

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**SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969. RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)**

(d) Evaluation of the six Material Handling Augmentors for standard truck tractors was suspended in December 1968, due to the development of cracks in the tractor frames (ENSURE 196).

(e) The unit evaluation of Canadian Assault Wire was completed and the report of evaluation forwarded to USARPAC on 24 January 1969 (ENSURE 91).

(f) The unit evaluation of the Air Cushion Vehicle (ACV) was completed and the report of evaluation forwarded to USARPAC and DA on 19 January 1969. An add-on request for 12 ACV's was submitted to DA on 5 December 1968; DA approved six (ENSURE 133).

(g) The evaluation of Assault Trackway was completed and the report of evaluation is being prepared for forwarding to USARPAC (ENSURE 190).

(h) A total of 1080 Noise Suppressors for the M16A1 rifle arrived in country during December 1968, which completed the action (ENSURE 77).

(i) The evaluation of the Universal Unit Flotation system was completed and the report of evaluation is being prepared for forwarding to USARPAC (ENSURE 203).

(j) On 17 January 1969, DA approved the USARV request to cancel the interim airborne Low Light Level Television (ENSURE 100.1) and to buy an additional 26 INFANT systems (ENSURE 100).

(k) On 29 January 1969, DA notified USARV that the ENSURE request for a generator set for the AN/TKO-2 (ENSURE 264) was not validated. Emergency authorization for 21 PU 304 was approved since the PU 304 is a standard item.

(11) ENSURE Requests: The following is a summary of ENSURE requests submitted during the period 1 November 1968 - 31 January 1969.

AVHQC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

NOVEMBER 1968

Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) Big Screen Night Viewer
(DA# 276) -- Pending approval by DA.

Automatic-Shutoff, Closed-Circuit Helicopter Refueling System
(DA# 284) -- Pending approval by DA.

Silent Rifle (DA# 270) -- Validated.

Travel Lift for Air Cushion Vehicles (ACV) (DA# 271) -- Pending
approval by DA.

Semi-Automatic Shotgun (DA# 278) -- Disapproved by DA.

Observation Towers 100 ft, Add-on ENSURE (DA# 127.1) -- Approved
by DA.

DECEMBER 1968

Sniper Rifles and Scopes - Add-on Request (DA# 240) -- Validated
and delivery completed.

White Phosphorous Round for the 90mm Recoilless Rifle, M67
(DA# 280) -- Validated.

Kid Vehicle -- Pending approval by DA.

Improved Airborne Radio Direction Finding System -- Pending
approval by DA.

2.75 inch FFAR CS Filled Round -- Pending approval by DA.

Discreet Signalling Device, Add-on Request (DA# 240) -- Not validated
by DA.

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

JANUARY 1969

Variable Delay Explosive Device (DA# 286) -- Pending approval by DA.

Smoke Training Munitions -- Pending approval by DA.

STABO Extraction Harness -- Pending approval by DA.

e. (C) LOGISTICS.

(1) Ammunition Supply.

(a) (C) Twelve items were under Available Supply Rate (ASR) management at the end of January, as compared to fifteen items in October. Items under ASR management at the close of the period were:

Ctg, 7.62mm, Lkd Tr	*Proj, 155mm, HE
Ctg, 40mm MP, M576	Ctg, 165mm
Ctg, 40mm HE, M406	*Proj, 8", HE
*Ctg, 81mm, HE	Gren, Hd, Offensive
*Ctg, 105mm, HE	Rkt, 2.75", HE
*Ctg, 4.2", HE	Sig, Illum, Gd, WS, Para

Asterisks denote that these items were managed under the COMUSMACV Management Program, formerly the Five-by-Five Plan, which was implemented July 1968, and terminated in November 1968. Between August and November 1968, the Five-by-Five Plan objective to save 10 percent of the amount of ammunition allocated was achieved. The total savings for the four month period was 32.5 million dollars.

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

**SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)**

(b) (U) A Joint Munitions Conference was hosted by USARV during the period 9 - 13 November 1968, with representatives from OSD, DA, CINCPAC, MACV, and USARV participating. As a result of the conference, Intense Combat Rates (ICR's) and Theater Sustaining Rates (TSR's) were established for thirty high value/tonnage Class V items. The ICR's were based upon the February - July 1968 consumption experience which included the Communist TET and May Offensives. The TSR's were based on the consumption experience of May - October 1968, which represent a period of reduced ammunition consumption. The ICR's and TSR's for the remaining Class V items stocked by USARV were established during the 20-22 November 1968 Munition Conference held at the Ammunition Procurement and Supply Agency (APSA). The new rates were published in the revised USARPAC Regulation 710-15.

(c) (U) Action was taken during the reporting period to divert nine ships from RVN ports after partial discharge of required Class V items. As of the end of this reporting period, 7839 tons of ammunition were diverted to the offshore reserve, 2768 tons were transferred from incoming vessels to ARVN and approximately 19,681 tons were transferred to ARVN from USARV depot stocks.

(2) (U) Graves Registration Operations. Summary of mortuary operations follows:

(a) Remains processed:

	<u>USA Mortuary, TSN</u>	<u>USA Mortuary, DNG</u>	<u>Total</u>
Oct	476	381	857
Nov	600	368	968
Dec	548	362	910

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHQC-DST.

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(b) Personal Property Division Status:

Cases on hand 30 Sep 68	734
Cases received 1 Oct - 31 Dec 68	2017
Cases shipped 1 Oct - 31 Dec 68	2368
Cases on hand 31 Dec 68	383

(3) (U) Class III Supply and Distribution.

(a) Consumption of bulk petroleum by US Forces, FWMAF, and RVNAF in II, III and IV CTZ during the quarter was:

October	2,748,500 bbl
November	2,699,100 bbl
December	2,750,000 bbl

(b) The remaining POL units from Program Six closed into I CTZ during October.

(c) The 45 mile Tan My-Hue-Quang Tri pipeline was completed and began operation on 19 December.

(d) The 250,000 bbl tank farm at Vung Tau was completed during December with the exception of PV breather valves for two of the 50,000 bbl tanks.

(e) The 200,000 bbl tank farm, T-5 Jetty and pipeline system at Cam Ranh Bay were put into limited operation on 27 December.

(4) (C) M551 Sheridan Introduction-Phase I. The Sheridan Introduction-Phase I has as its objective, the deployment of two fully

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

trained and equipped cavalry squadrons by 27 February 1969 (1/11th ACR and 3/4 Cav, 25th Inf Div). The initial guidance from the DCG USARV was to have two troops from each squadron operational prior to TET (17 February 1969). The first 31 Sheridans arrived in RVN on 11 January 1969, and deprocessing began at US Army Depot Long Binh on 16 January 1969. All 31 vehicles were deprocessed and trucked to the two cavalry troops by 26 January 1969. An additional 29 Sheridans for Phase I were programmed to arrive in RVN NLT 2 February 1969, but 19 of these will be delayed until on or about 10 February 1969. When deployment is complete, each squadron will be equipped with 27 Sheridans. The maintenance support units will each have three float Sheridans. The maintenance support packages arrived in RVN on schedule. Organizational and DSU packages were trucked to each cavalry squadron and supporting maintenance unit on 21 and 22 January 1969. New Equipment Training for the first troop receiving Sheridans in each squadron and maintenance personnel began on 27 January 1969.

(5) (U) TAERS Data Reduction. In August 1968, HQ USARPAC requested that this headquarters provide a schedule for full implementation of TAERS data reduction in RVN, effective 1 January 1969. On 2 October 1968, a reply was forwarded to HQ USARPAC which stated that "because of manning level reductions that have been imposed on this headquarters and combat service support units, this is not an opportune time to take on new tasks of the magnitude implicit in the TAERS program." HQ USARPAC supported the USARV position and recommended to DA that the current civilian contract be extended through FY69. USARPAC proposed to renegotiate a contract that provides for continuing data reduction services over a long-term period. In response, DA authorized HQ USARPAC to extend the contractual support to 30 June 1969. The USARPAC request for an additional long-term contract will be submitted in accordance with applicable regulations.

(6) (U) TAERS Reporting. To date, two quarterly materiel readiness reports were data-reduced and processed. The latest

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHQC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

report for the 2d Quarter FY69, showed a significant improvement over the first in completeness, accuracy, and timeliness. The proper training of personnel in preparation, editing, key punching and processing proved to be the key factor in meeting the submission dates. In order to assist major subordinate commands, USARV provided classroom instruction at the reporting unit level on the preparation and editing of the DA Form 2406, Materiel Readiness Report. The instruction team conducted inspections at unit supply activities and motor pools to determine the use of correct procedures in TAERS recording and reporting. Particular emphasis was placed on submission of DA Form 2408-7, Equipment Transfer Report, for all equipment gains, losses and transfers. On the spot corrections and instruction for unit TAERS clerks were provided. This action continues.

(7) (U) MAC First-In-First-Out Test. On 1 December 1968, USAF Military Airlift Command, in conjunction with USARV, began a first-in-first-out test of Red Ball cargo shipments at Travis AFB. Prior to 1 December, Red Ball cargo received priority handling at Travis APOE; thereafter, all cargo received the same treatment with the oldest shipments leaving first. This test was entered with the following three conditions: Red Ball cargo held more than 48 hours at Travis reverted to special handling procedures; in the event of undesirable results, the test was to be curtailed; and Red Ball requisitions continued to receive special handling within Army channels. The results of the test were inconclusive. During the five month period, prior to the test, the average order-ship time for Red Ball cargo was 14.7 days. During the week of 10-16 January 1969, the seventh week of the test, the average order-ship time for Red Ball cargo was 14.6 days. The average order-ship time for the last seven weeks was 15.5 days. During the month of December 1968, 86.4 percent of all Red Ball shipments were processed through Travis in less than 48 hours. MACV and USARV continue to monitor this test closely.

(8) (U) Service Activities*

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(a) Cargo discharged and handled in RVN ports (ST):

	<u>Discharged</u>	<u>Handled</u>
November	599,289	778,912
December	542,810	747,419

(b) Sea Land Container Service:

	<u>Dry Vans</u>	<u>Reefer Vans</u>	<u>Total</u>
November	1081	239	1320
December	1581	228	1909

(c) Motor Transport Tonnage (ST):

	<u>Port & Beach</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Total</u>
November	450,012	250,954	111,359	812,325
December **	447,096	210,111	123,557	780,764

(d) Rail Tonnage (ST):

November	32,415
December	25,585

AVHOC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(e) Air Passenger Movements (Out of Country):

	<u>Programmed</u>	<u>Allocated</u>	<u>Actually Moved</u>	<u>%Used</u>
November	31,688	28,877	26,943	93.3
December	34,832	33,403	34,248	102.5

(f) Intra-RVN Cargo/Passenger Movements:

	<u>Cargo</u>	<u>Passengers</u>
November	56,324	169,826
December	51,900	176,800

(g) Emergency Airlift Shipments:

	<u>Tactical Emergency</u>	<u>Emergency Resupply</u>	<u>Combat Essential</u>
November	1	6	110
December	0	2	34

*Data not available for January 1969 at time of report.

**Does not include tonnages of two truck companies on extended
dispatch in I CTZ.

f. (U) COMMAND MANAGEMENT.

(1) Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Approved Operating
Budget. In September 1968, USARV reviewed the OMA Approved
Operating Budget. The program budget advisory committee (PBAC)

AVHQC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

determined that 25 million dollars was excess to the requirements of the command. The excess was reported to CINCUSARPAC for withdrawal by message, HQ USARPAC, GPCO-PO 43751, DTG 222238Z October 1968. The USARV Approved Operating Budget was revised to 428,769,000 dollars. In late November 1968, USARV underwent the FY69 Budget Execution Review (BER) on the basis of four months actual obligations and projected requirements for the remainder of the fiscal year. The PBAC reexamined each cost area of the command requirements for the balance of FY69. After consideration of programmed requirements that had not materialized and more precise definition of continuing requirements, the PBAC recommended to the DCG that an additional 25 million dollars was excess to command requirements. The USARV BER was submitted to CINCUSARPAC on 23 November 1968, reflecting the proposed reduction of the USARV Approved Operating Budget to 403,790,000 dollars.

(2) C-Day (Conversion). At 0130 hours 21 October 1968, this headquarters was informed that a currency conversion would occur at 0700 hours that day. In accordance with USARV Regulation 37-10, a message was immediately dispatched to all USARV commands notifying them of the impending conversion. It was necessary to authorize delays in conversion for units engaged in operations until they were in a static situation; all units had converted within four days. The only major problem that developed was some difficulty in notifying the units of C-Day. Procedures and regulations are being revised based on the experience derived from this conversion.

g. (U) INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(1) During the period, 374 complaints and 1895 requests for assistance were processed. Of the 374 complaints, 105 were justified. This represents a substantial decrease in complaints and requests for assistance compared with the previous period. Increased emphasis by

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

commanders on their "open door policy" coupled with their encouragement of the troops to process problems within command channels, as outlined in USARV Fact Sheet 2-69, accounted for a decrease of requests and complaints.

(2) (U) HQ USARV conducted Annual General Inspections of 45 USARV organizations down to battalion level during this period. Areas most often found to be unsatisfactory or deficient were: inadequate maintenance management operations, specifically in the area of The Army Equipment Records System (TAERS) and maintenance of prescribed load lists (PLL) of repair parts; failure of commanders to authenticate requisitions assigned 05 and higher issue priority designators; and failure to turn-in excess repair parts or to requisition parts authorized for stockage on prescribed load lists.

h. (U) COMMAND INFORMATION. None.

i. (U) CIVIL AFFAIRS.

(1) Arrival of CA Units in RVN. The 52d, 53d and 54th Civil Affairs Detachments arrived at Da Nang on 15-17 November 1968, and were assigned to the 29th CA Company to support refugee programs in I CTZ.

(2) Redeployment of CA Units. Three CA platoons from the 2d CA Company located at Bien Hoa were relocated on 1 December 1968, to I CTZ and attached to the 29th CA Company.

(3) Kit Carson Scout Program (KCS). USARV staff responsibility for the KCS program was changed from ACofS, G2 to ACofS, CORDS on 10 December 1968. Status of the KCS program as of 31 December 1968, was:

Initial MACV space allocation goals for USARV	2100
Scouts approved for hiring	1958

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

Scouts actually hired and funded by USARV

1282

(4) Operation Meade River. Two platoons from the 29th CA Company participated in the I CTZ pacification operation Meade River. These platoons played an active part in establishing and maintaining the evacuee center. Evacuees were screened, segregated, temporarily housed and returned to their homes, less those detained as enemy personnel.

j. (U) COMMAND HISTORY.

(1) (U) DA Civilian Combat Artists. A combat artist selected by DA toured RVN between 18 November and 15 December 1968. During the visit he observed a cross-section of combat, combat support, and combat service support units in Vietnam; he took 72 rolls of film and drew several dozen sketches.

(2) (C) Historical Activities. The 16th MHD coordinated the activities of eight other MHD's in covering Operation Speedy Express. Thirty recorded interviews were conducted and a substantial number of key documents preserved. The report will be sent to OCMH in two increments:

- (a) Speedy Express Planning; 3 August to 30 November 1968
- (b) Speedy Express Execution; 1 December to termination

k. (C) AVIATION.

(1) Airfield Operations.

(a) Under the guidance of the USARV Aviation Officer, a Joint Aviation Operations Group (JAOG) was formed. Original membership was restricted to USARV and the 834th Air Division. The 834th AD furnishes tactical airlift support for all of RVN. A directive was drafted for MACV giving official status to the JAOG

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

and requiring representation from all services. One of the group's first accomplishments was aircraft traffic pattern innovations aimed at reducing the possibility of mid-air collisions.

(b) The JAOC worked in other areas such as airfield operations and artillery warnings. A point of contact was established at USARV for all reported discrepancies at joint use airfields. Action through proper command channels was taken by the USARV Aviation Office to have discrepancies corrected.

(c) A briefing team visited twenty-six installations throughout RVN presenting problems, recommendations, and newly established procedures to aviation personnel. The briefings were aimed at smoother, more efficient, and safer airfield operations. The briefing team is currently visiting USAF installations in Japan, Philippines, Taiwan, and Okinawa to acquaint out-of-country airlift support units with RVN airfield operations.

(2) Aircraft Logistics.

(a) The Army Spectrometric Oil Analysis Program (ASOAP) is operated under contract by Lear Siegler Incorporated. The current development plan is to establish four laboratories in RVN by the end of FY69. During the reporting period, there were two operational, one under construction and one proposed. By FY74 one laboratory per DSU is planned, thus providing a twenty-four hour response to supported units.

(b) UH-1's, S/N 66-16842 to 67-17212, were equipped with T53-L11 engines due to lack of L13 engines and were shipped to RVN as D models. Presently there is a continuing program in effect to convert 94 of these aircraft to true H model configuration. The anticipated conversion completion date is July 1969.

(c) A number of CH-47B's were manufactured and equipped with L7/L7B engines. Through an in-country exchange program, the

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

L7/L7B engines were replaced by the T55-L7C engine on all but 15 aircraft. Complete exchange is expected by mid March 1969.

(3) Avionics.

(a) The semi-annual Worldwide Avionics Conference was held at Sacramento Army Depot during the period 27-30 January 1969. USARV provided representatives from ACofS, C-E; Aviation Logistics Division; and Avionics Division, 34th GS Gp. USARV prepared an information and requirements brochure consisting of 46 topics which were distributed to the conferees. These topics were discussed during formal presentations by USARV representatives and used for guidance during work group sessions. Problems not resolved at the conference were properly documented with actions required and assigned by name and office symbol to responsible action officers. USARV also requested formal status information be provided on a recurring basis until such a time as the problem area could be eliminated. Information obtained from this conference will be included in the next USARV Avionics Requirements Conference to disseminate the information to all avionics oriented activities in RVN.

(b) As a result of the study group on the effectiveness, utilization, and methods of employment of OV-1's in Vietnam, the DCG, USARV, directed that an OV-1 evaluation be conducted. The study group determined that OV-1's did provide a source of intelligence unobtainable in any other manner by the commander. However, the abnormal operational ready rate of airframe and sensor systems at Division Aerial Surveillance and Target Acquisition (ASTA) platoon level cast doubt on the ability of the OV-1 to "pay its way" as a division resource. The results of the OV-1 study showed that, since the avionics logistic base for OV-1's in RVN is marginal at the present time, the OV-1's could be better supported if assets were concentrated in the five surveillance airplane companies. As a result, plans for the formation of additional

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

ASTA platoons for the remaining US Divisions (4th, 9th, 25th, 101st, and Americal) in RVN were halted pending the results of a three phased OV-1 evaluation. The evaluation is being conducted by the 73d Surveillance Airplane Company (SAC) with the 1st Infantry Division and 1st Cavalry Division ASTA platoons attached to the 73d SAC. The evaluation's primary objectives are:

(1) To determine if division OV-1 surveillance requirements can be responsively supported without an organic ASTA platoon.

(2) To determine if sensor and airframe operational ready rates increase as a result of consolidating OV-1 assets.

(3) To recommend the best mode of OV-1 support to US divisions in RVN. Final evaluation results are due NLT 1 March 1969 to G2, USARV.

(c) Air Traffic Control Equipment.

1 The installation of the twenty new Air Traffic Control Centrals, AN/FSQ-75 is nearing completion. Nineteen of the systems were commissioned and operational, and the twentieth system is being transported to Tay Ninh for installation by FAA personnel. USARV requested USAECOM to consider diverting the training system located at Fort Rucker, Alabama, for RVN use which would provide the additional system required for TSN heliport. This subject was further documented as a discussion topic at the semiannual World-wide Avionics Conference held at Sacramento Army Depot, 27-30 January 1969.

2 The recent receipt of the new AN/TSQ-70A control towers units coupled with the twenty new AN/GSQ-75 control tower systems vastly improved the control of aircraft at Army airfield installations throughout RVN. Further, the receipt of the AN/TSQ-70A enabled USARV to initiate a retrograde program on the older AN/TSQ-70 for

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

refurbishment and return to RVN. These systems will be used as backup for the fixed sites and by the mobile tactical teams currently employed by the 58th Avn Gp (FFM) (Prov).

3 There are presently 31 AN/GRN-6 low frequency radio beacon sets distributed throughout RVN. These will be augmented by 16 additional GRN-6 beacon systems being processed by Lexington Army Depot. The AN/TRN-25 (tactical set) beacons are presently undergoing a modification to improve overall system reliability. Initial reports indicate that the application of the MWO did not bring this system up to satisfactory operational requirements. USARV submitted an ENSURE (number 273) for a new low frequency beacon set which will replace the older AN/GRN-6 and the unsatisfactory AN/TRN-25.

4 The supply and maintenance support for USARV GCA assets was under intensive study to determine measures necessary to improve the support posture for these facilities. USAECOM was requested to provide a firm availability date of the eight radomes for the GCA facilities. This subject was a topic of discussion at the Worldwide Avionics Conference, 27-30 January 1969.

(d) The ZYR/ZYS program is in its final phase with a completion date scheduled NLT 30 June 1969. The latest contractor field reports indicated a total of 149 ZYR and 435 ZYS modifications remain for completion. There are sufficient ZYR kits in RVN to accommodate the remaining aircraft with the exception of 23 CH-47 (66 model), 25 U-1A, and 32 U-6A aircraft. USARV representatives at the Worldwide Avionics Conference addressed this problem in an attempt to expedite the delivery of the kits from CONUS. Direct coordination with USARV aviation units was established to expedite the flow of aircraft into the retrofit sites.

(e) All 56 of the additional AN/ASC-11 installation kits were received. Distribution was made to units requesting them. Initial

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

delivery of AN/ASC-15 command consoles was to be in November 1968. As of the end of the quarter, no ASC-15's were received. Slippage was not explained by CCNUS; however, a total of 83 AN/ASC-15's are expected to arrive in RVN by 31 March 1969. A new Basis of Issue (BOI) for command consoles was published on 31 December 1968. Under this BOI, all command consoles with the secure voice capability will be exchanged for consoles which have no secure capability. Nonsecure consoles will be refurbished and issued for use with ARVN forces operations.

(f) Spaces for the reorganization of the 34th GS Gp avionics structure were financed. The MTOE to standardize all 34th GS Gp Direct Support and General Support Companies and to activate three Avionics General Support Companies under MTOE 29-134F were submitted to USARV G3. This reorganization provided for a 23 man Direct Support Avionics capability in each of ten Aircraft Direct Support Companies, and three Light Equipment Maintenance Companies (Avionics) (SS) each with a strength of 163.

(g) The new Standard Lightweight Avionics Equipment (SLAE) package will be installed in production OH-6A aircraft (estimated May 1969 arrival in RVN). USARV representatives at the semi-annual Worldwide Avionics Conference (WWAC), 27-30 January 1969, discussed the anticipated problem areas and presented recommendations for obtaining logistical support for this new system. USARV representatives also attended a one day predeployment conference held immediately following the WWAC. The SLAE discussion at both the WWAC and predeployment conference afforded all concerned with the time necessary to resolve problem areas prior to RVN deployment. Training requirements for a New Equipment Training Team (NETT) to conduct in-country maintenance training (organizational, direct support, general support) were submitted to USAECOM. USARV requested that the NETT arrive in RVN early in March to enable the completion of training prior to the May arrival of the OH-6A aircraft. This subject was discussed

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

at the WWAC and predeployment conference on SLAF to insure that both the NETT training and CONUS training bases have been coordinated into a program which will provide adequate MOS trained personnel for supporting this system.

(h) The Emergency Survival Radio, AN/URC-68 (ENSURE 147) remained an urgent requirement of this command. Recent information from USAECOM revealed contractor technical problems with the FM homing range which may result in contract cancellation. This requirement was discussed in detail at the Worldwide Avionics Conference in an attempt to reduce the present SDR and still remain within the basic requirements of the ENSURE. Until the URC-68 sets are deployed, USAECOM will ship approximately 700 URC-4 emergency radios as an interim measure.

(4) Aircraft Armament.

(a) Throughout the quarter, the USARV aircraft armament inventory continued to be managed under Closed-Loop Support (CLS) procedures. All armament programs met their objectives except in the area of retrograding of M-3 and M-16 armament subsystems which was caused by a lack of packing and crating material in DSU's. The 34th General Support Group took measures through AAVSCOM to obtain packing and crating material to expedite shipment. In management of the armament inventory, there were still discrepancies in inventories turned-in by units and the data maintained at USARV. An updated USARV letter (RCS AVHAV-10) dated 3 January 1969, subject: Aircraft and Armament Loss Report, was sent to all major aviation units to assist in conducting correct armament inventories.

(b) Plans were made in December for the evaluation of the XM-8, 40mm grenade launcher mounted on the OH-6A. Four of these subsystems will arrive in February 1969 for a 90 day evaluation by using units under the control of ACTIV.

(c) The acute shortage of aircraft armament personnel (MOS 45J) continued through this quarter with the average USARV fill

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHQC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

remaining around 50 percent of those authorized. The impact of this shortage was eased somewhat by the operations of the Army Aviation Refresher Training School (AARTS).

(d) The 20-grain Flechette Warhead (H-459) was enthusiastically received by most units throughout the Corps Tactical Zones. In December, approximately 7000 rounds were on-hand with 20,000 to be shipped in January, 10,000 by air. Sixty thousand warheads are being retrofitted with the red dye-marker and will be shipped to users at 20,000 per month.

(e) To help relieve some of the problems encountered by all units in torquing the 2.75 inch rocket, 98 torquing fixtures were issued in November.

(f) Confirmation was received in January from WECOM on the XM-34, 20mm armament subsystem. USARV will receive 20 (plus five maintenance floats) in the 1st Quarter FY70 and 60 (plus ten maintenance floats) in the 2d Quarter FY70 which coincides with the 5th Closed-Loop Support Conference planning.

(5) Aviation Training.

(a) The XM-28 NETT terminated its mission on 31 December 1968. Personnel trained were:

Aircraft armament repairmen MOS 45J	86
Non-MOS 45J students	84

All XM-28 NETT equipment and training material was transferred to the AARTS, Vung Tau. AARTS assumed the XM-28 training mission on 1 January 1969.

(b) The CH-47C NETT terminated its mission on 15 November 1968. Personnel trained were:

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

Pilots transitioned 147

Maintenance Personnel 277

(c) The 2.75 inch FFAR Flechette Warhead NETT terminated its mission on 31 October 1968. Over 1500 commanders, staff officers, and advisors were briefed or trained on the employment of this weapons system.

(d) The AH-1G NETT continued operation during the reporting period with 57 aviators completing transition training in the AH-1G helicopter. Approximately 20 IP/SIP's were qualified during nonschool training time.

(e) The OH-6A NETT transitioned 45 aviators in the OH-6A helicopter during the period 1 November 1968 - 27 January 1969. During 27 October - 30 November, IP/SIP Refresher Training courses were conducted with 38 IP/SIP's successfully completing the courses. Approximately ten IP/SIP's were qualified during nonschool training time.

1. (U) ENGINEER.

(1) Construction.

(a) The Construction Division initiated a review of troop construction directives to accomplish the following:

- 1 Reduce troop construction backlog.
- 2 Establish categories and priorities for all projects.
- 3 Identify projects which can be deferred.
- 4 Identify projects which can be switched to contract construction.
- 5 Purify reporting procedures.

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

In conjunction with item 4 above, the division identified troop projects to be switched to contract construction in areas where the contractor is mobilized. This will permit additional troop effort to be directed toward work on the MACV Advisory Upgrade, LOC Program, and operational support requirements.

(b) During the reporting period increased emphasis was placed on the MACV Advisor Upgrade Program. MACV construction priority for advisor facilities was raised from five to two.

(c) Shortage of equipment continued to have an adverse effect on construction effort. The continued shortage was attributed to the lack of depot stocks, maintenance floats, and procedures for requisitioning of PEMA funded equipment. It is anticipated that a partial fulfillment of shortages will be obtained during this quarter, resulting from action initiated to obtain depot stocks, maintenance floats and the completion of automatic data processing "Standard Supply System" at the USAICCV.

(2) Mine Warfare. A Mine Warfare Center was organized in the Military Operations Division and became operational in early January. The Mine Warfare Center provides a single point of contact for the USARV and CONUS research and development community in the countermine warfare area. Additionally, the Center establishes close liaison with CONUS training organizations to insure that current Viet Cong mining and boobytrap practices are integrated into CONUS training programs. The Mine Warfare Center serves the USARV staff and troop units by providing assistance and information in the countermine warfare area.

(3) Mapping.

(a) Projects receiving continued support included First Order Traverse work in conjunction with the Army Map Service, Washington, D. C.; aerial photography in support of the L001 series photomaps; and terrain scale studies and hamlet studies for the Combined Intelligence Center, Vietnam.

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(b) Several special photomosaics were prepared in support of tactical requirements and in support of construction activity.

(c) Direct liaison between XXIV Corps and the 569th Engineer Company (T)(C) was authorized to permit the Corps to task the company directly, in the same manner as the Field Forces.

(4) Tunnel Detection. The Telac Tunnel Locator was tested several times in the field. The device required a "tunnel rat" to carry the transmitter and antenna while a second man tracked him from the ground surface. Some recommendations for improvement were made to contractor representatives, but the device seemed to be effective. Testing of a GEODDAR device for tunnel detection was initiated.

m. (U) COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS.

(1) Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN). Record traffic communications improved in RVN through activation of AUTODIN terminals at key communications centers. Nine AUTODIN terminals at eight facilities will be activated to complete the initial phase of AUTODIN within the command. Upon completion of these installations, 34 terminals will provide AUTODIN access for 29 facilities. Replacement of 29 of these terminals by 24 validated digital subscriber terminal equipments (DSTE) is presently scheduled as part of a continuing program to expand AUTODIN within the command.

(2) Automatic Secure Voice Communications (AUTOSEVOCOM). Secure voice communications improved within RVN during the reporting period with the activation of SECORD switchboards at Can Tho, Bien Hoa, Phu Bai, Chu Lai, Long Binh, Monkey Mountain, and Cam Ranh Bay. Work continued at the remaining three SECORD switchboard sites and implementation of this program is expected to be completed next quarter (1 March 1969). The system provides secure telephone communications service to selected subscribers throughout RVN.

AVHQC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969. RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(3) Tactical Secure Voice Program. Fifty percent of the total tactical secure voice equipment authorized for RVN arrived during this reporting period. The equipment received by the 1st Signal Center (CLS) was issued to the using units in accordance with a basis of issue established by USARV and MACV. All of the TSEC/KY-38 equipment used by MACV advisors in the four corps tactical zones was shipped to the crypto accounts designated to support the advisors. It is anticipated that all of the TSEC/KY-28 equipments for USARV commands will be received and issued during 3d Quarter FY69.

(4) Airborne Radio Relay.

(a) Airborne radio relay aircraft were transferred from the 1st Aviation Brigade to the 1st Signal Brigade for radio relay operations. Operational control of these airborne radio relay assets was retained by HQ USARV.

(b) Marked improvement in U-1A Otter aircraft flight characteristics resulted in using the Model 10-22 Broadband Matching Module and the AS-1703 whip antenna. Three U-1A aircraft were provisioned with this new antenna installation and were deployed and used extensively in the III CTZ.

(5) USARV Reg 105-15. This regulation describes the missions and objectives of the Corps Area Communications Systems (CACOMS) and the Integrated Communications Systems - Southeast Asia (ICS-SEA) in RVN. Procedure are outlined for requesting support from either system. CACOMS is the intrazonal system within each CTZ and ICS-SEA is the interzonal system that interconnects each CTZ.

(6) Corps Area Communications System (CACOMS) in III CTZ. The CACOMS was expanded in the III Corps Tactical Zone (CTZ) during this quarter to support the addition of the 1st Cavalry Division (Amb1) to the zone. The rapid deployment capability of the Airmobile Division necessitated access into the CACOMS from different locations with extensions to the main Division Command Post. With the inherent flexibility of the CACOMS, modifications were made on very short notice to meet the requirements.

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(7) PACAF Communications Systems. The temporary use of PACAF equipment in RVN expired during this quarter when four AN/TRC-66 Tropospheric Scatter radio systems in I CTZ were replaced by Army assets. The Air Force assisted in expediting the transfer of active channels by temporarily providing a 60-channel microwave link.

(8) AN/GRC-106 Radio Test Equipment. Direct support test facilities in RVN for the AN/GRC-106 were improved with the addition of 30 module simulators and 25 dummy loads. A one-week course was established to train radio repairmen in the use of this test equipment.

(9) Bird Thruline Wattmeter. The use of the Bird Wattmeter TS-2609/U, enables maintenance or operator personnel of AN/VRC-12 series radios to employ a simple testing device to measure forward power, which tests the output of the transmitter in watts, and reflected power which tests the coaxial line and antenna system. There are 400 wattmeters presently in-country. A BOI was established and forwarded to USARPAC and DA for approval.

(10) Communications Evaluation in Southeast Asia (COMSEA). A special study is being conducted to provide a comprehensive analysis of communications activities in Southeast Asia during the period 1964-1968. USARV and the 1st Signal Brigade were initially tasked to provide statistical data/diagrams on common-user and division/brigade operated communications centers and telephone systems, radio relay systems, as well as Army support to US military/government agencies, FWMAF/ARVNAF, and CORDS Advisors. The USARV ACofS, C-E appointed a project officer to manage the data collection effort and provide a point of contact in RVN concerning the collection effort. The initial data was collected, reviewed, assembled, and forwarded to the study group. Additional requirements for data were placed on USARV, 1st Signal Brigade, MACV, and DCA-SAM. The data collection effort is continuing.

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(11) USARV MARS Program. During the 2d Quarter FY69, all the MARS equipment ordered, with the exception of six high-grain log periodic antennas, arrived in-country. This equipment was issued to all MARS stations with enough equipment retained at this headquarters to open a sixth net when the additional frequencies requested are received. MARS utilization by personnel serving in RVN increased considerably. The increase was best noted by the 221, 446 phone patches completed during CY 1968 compared with 122, 647 phone patches completed during CY 1967.

(12) Communications for the 159th Transportation Battalion (Terminal). In response to a request by the 1st Logistical Command, a communications system was engineered for the 159th Transportation Battalion (Terminal), operating LCU and LCM boats in the delta. The plan proposed use of AN/VRC-12 series radios and two retransmission stations to net harbor masters and boats throughout the delta. The plan is presently being implemented by the 159th Transportation Battalion (Terminal).

n. (U) MILITARY JUSTICE AND LEGAL AFFAIRS. None.

2. Section 2, Lessons Learned: Commander's Observations, Evaluations, and Recommendations.

a. PERSONNEL. None.

b. OPERATIONS. None.

c. TRAINING. None.

d. (C) INTELLIGENCE.

(1) (C) Linguists Assigned to Intelligence Agencies.

(a) OBSERVATION: The presence of large numbers of Republic of Korea troops in Vietnam has created the need for the exchange of

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

intelligence information in order that all allied forces are fully informed of developments in the enemy situation. This requirement exceeded normal liaison and exchange capabilities and necessitates the employment of organic Korean linguists.

(b) EVALUATION: The timeliness of intelligence information is critical to its utility. When a document or interrogation report is exploited by Korean forces, it must be translated before it is sent to US agencies unless the latter has an organic Korean language capability. The employment of a Korean civilian by the 55th Military Intelligence Detachment enables the rapid exchange and exploitation of intelligence derived from Republic of Korea Army sources. Linguists are particularly valuable if they have previous military intelligence experience, and are a valuable asset to the concerned Province and District Intelligence Operations Coordinating Centers in addition to US units.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS: That an appropriate FWMAF linguist be assigned to each military intelligence detachment or intelligence agency in or adjacent to allied area of operations.

(2) (C) Dedicated Communications Nets for Intelligence.

(a) OBSERVATION: There is a need for an intelligence communications net from field force/corps down to battalion level.

(b) EVALUATION: The Final Report of Combat Evaluation of Target Acquisition and Combat Surveillance in Vietnam (TACSIV II) was submitted in late November 1968. The evaluation was made by comparing the existing system of intelligence in the Army division with a proposed system using the Combat Intelligence Battalion. Although the test showed that a battalion-sized intelligence organization was not needed at division level, it showed the importance of communications in the intelligence cycle. The TACSIV study pointed out that the intelligence was often available at lower levels, but because of lack of communications, it was not timely when it arrived at the

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

ultimate user. The TACSIV study revealed that providing an intelligence communications net greatly improved the quantity and timeliness of intelligence produced.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That DA consider the feasibility of providing an intelligence communications net from field force/corps to the lower units.

(3) (U) ES-38 Darkroom Group.

(a) OBSERVATION: The ES-38 Photo Darkroom Group provides an ideal working area to process 35mm hand-held camera photography.

(b) EVALUATION: The ES-38 Photo Darkroom Group is specifically designed to provide rapid, continuous, and automatic processing of 70mm, 5 inch, and 9-1/2 inch roll film, and 9-3/4 inch roll paper. Even though it is not practical to process the small strips of 35mm hand-held camera film in the automatic processing units, features such as air conditioning, temperature controlled water supply, and the light-proof shelter, make the ES-38 ideal for hand-held film developing and processing. The print chopper can be easily removed from the ES-38 to some other convenient location, and the enlarger for hand-held photography can be placed in the vacated space.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That units with ES-38 Photo Darkroom Groups use this facility for developing and processing hand-held camera photography.

e. LOGISTICS. None.

f. ORGANIZATION. None.

g. (U) OTHER.

(1) Government Obtained Contractor Operated (GOCO) Equipment.

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(a) OBSERVATION: Equipment which the US Government agreed to provide repair and utilities (R&U) contractors in RVN must be included in the DA approved TDA to establish an accepted tabular authority for the requisitioning of the equipment.

(b) EVALUATION: Under the provisions of the present R&U contracts within RVN, the US Government agrees to provide the contractor with equipment necessary for the performance of the contract. The equipment to be furnished the contractor is itemized in a series of schedules within the contract. Even though this equipment is justified by the contractor, and reviewed by the contracting officer prior to acceptance of the contract by both parties (and the government's agreement to provide the scheduled equipment), the contractor cannot requisition the equipment through normal supply channels until a TDA is approved by DA. This not only causes an initial delay of several months in the contractor's ability to obtain necessary equipment, but also requires a change in the TDA each time the scope of the contract is changed. In rapidly changing tactical situation the scope of the contract is in a constant state of flux.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That DA consider a change in policy whereby the contract itself is accepted as tabular authority for the requisitioning of GOCO equipment by the contractor.

(2) Procurement of Non-Standard Building Supplies.

(a) OBSERVATION: The engineer construction organization does not have a responsive means for timely procurement of specialized building supplies which are non-standard to the Army Supply System.

(b) EVALUATION:

1 Engineer troop units are engaged in construction of varied installations having such specialized features as air conditioning, special lighting, radio frequency environments that must be induction

AVHGC-DST

**SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)**

free, and various power back-up requirements. Many of the structures must conform to rigid radio-shielding and communications "Red/Black" criteria. Such construction is not "abnormal" in that the structures house computers, data processing, and communications equipment that is coming into more widespread usage in the military. The Army Supply System is not equipped to stock the low demand/high dollar value items which are used in the construction of such sophisticated facilities. This is not the fault of the system, since too much money would be invested in keeping thermostats, firestats, heating coils, RFI suppressed lighting systems, electrical distribution switch gear, etc., in stockage for one-time usage in a structure.

2 Another facet of these specialized "hardware" items is that many structures in RVN are designed by civilian Architect-Engineering firms. The bills-of-materials (BOM) prepared by these firms contain "shop" nomenclature, i.e., abbreviated trade descriptions. Constructing units submit the BOM in the same abbreviated form. Once the BOM is translated into a procurement medium, the nomenclature often baffles supply/procurement personnel who are habitually non-construction oriented.

3 Another factor significantly affecting construction effort is procurement lead time. If procurement response is too early, the incident of loss of materials/equipment rises sharply with subsequent waste of thousands of dollars spent for specially procured items. If the lead time is too long, construction deadlines become a problem.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** Two qualified engineer supply officers be assigned on a two-year cycle, rotating on a six month interval between Vietnam and a suitable location on the West Coast of CONUS to accomplish the following:

1 Make purchases of urgently needed supplies and air mail them to RVN.

2 Monitor all MCA purchase requests and CMRL's to insure that supplies flow smoothly through CONUS agencies and ports.

AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army,
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 January 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

3 Monitor in-country construction program to insure that long lead time supplies arrive at the appropriate time.

4 While in RVN, serve as a customer assistance officer for hard to describe electrical and mechanical construction supplies.

5 Both officers should be assigned to Army Materiel Command so they may have access to San Francisco Procurement Agency and Logistical Control Office, Pacific, CONUS.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



LEO B. JONES
Major General, US Army
Chief of Staff

~~1 Incl~~
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SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, US Army, Vietnam, for Period Ending
31 January 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1)

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558

13 MAR 1969

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the
Army, Washington, D. C. 20310

1. This headquarters has evaluated subject report and concurs in the report, except as indicated below.

2. In reference to recommendation, paragraph 2g(1), basic, this headquarters made a similar proposal to Department of the Army, (CINCUSARPAC GPOP-FD 16745, 182244Z Apr 68) whereby the Schedule B of the contract would be used as an emergency request for authorization of government owned, contractor operated equipment pending table of distribution and allowances approval. Department of the Army, however, has not exempted government owned, contractor operated equipment from the Army authorization documents system authorization procedures. The contract does not provide the detail required by the Army authorization documents system. The timely submission of government owned, contractor operated equipment, table of distribution and allowances (which has not been done in the past) and utilization of the Army authorization documents system emergency request procedures when necessary should alleviate the problems outlined. Two repair and utilities government owned and contractor operated equipment table of distribution and allowances supporting the two largest Pacific Architect and Engineer repair and utilities contracts are currently in Department of the Army for approval and should receive expedited action for reasons stated in paragraph 2g(1), basic.

3. In reference to recommendation, paragraph 2g(2), nonconcur. This headquarters agrees that critical logistical support problems do exist as described in the US Army, Vietnam, observations, but the recommended solution will create more problem areas than it solves. Purchase by an Engineer Officer without the support of a fully organized procurement team definitely is not acceptable. Currently, the US Army Procurement Agency, San Francisco, has the capability to procure items needed and qualified engineer oriented procurement specialists to acquire the needed

GPOP-DT (13 Feb 69) 1st Ind (U)

SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, US Army, Vietnam for Period Ending
31 January 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1)

nonstandard hardware items. Coordination with the US Army Procurement Agency, San Francisco, on status of purchases may be maintained through the US Army Procurement Agency, Vietnam, in accordance with established procedures.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:



C. L. SHORTT
CPT, AGC
Adj AG

Cy furn:
CG USARV

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